MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Sendemy of Music Lakina & P. M. Bijan Opera Haune Admit. & P. M. Castao The Oppry Serie. & P. M. Comedy The nive-The Toy Pirit. & P. M. Daly's Theaten-Nancy & Ca. 1 ft. M Daniel Open House-Alog B. Ly S.P. M.
Brand Open House-Alog B.P. S. P. M.
Brandgan's Park Thenten-The Leaber Petch. S.P. M.
Brandgan's Park Thenten-The Leaber Petch. S.P. M.
Brander & Finits—Frinces of Trebinniel. S and S.P. M.
Lea Avonus Academy, Strucklyn-White Slave, S.P. J.
Lynoum Theatre—Occof Our Glob., Filis P. M. Hadison Square Theatre-Regard, 130 P. H. Metropolites Opera Mouse-Riesti. # P. M. New Windsor | heatre-Monte Cristo. | # P. M. New Windows themstra-Monis Cristo. 17, M. New York Manewin-118 Rowery.

Hishaw Gowdon-Miss Mutton e P. M.

Pompton Theoster-The Romany Rys. 2 P. M.

Thalin Themster-Verbethes. 2 P. M.

Fany Pantor's-Verbethes. 2 P. M.

Fany Pantor's-Verbethes. 2 P. M.

Malinch's Theoster-Verbethes. 2 P. M.

Minch's Theoster-Verbethes. 2 P. M.

Bit Avenue Themster-Mikado. 2 P. M.

John Street Themster-Mikado. 3 P. M.

John Street Themster-Mikado. 3 P. M.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Feb. 27, 1886, was :

The President's Power Broadly Asserted.

The main question of the constitutional power of the President, in the matter of removals from office, was discussed with great ability in Andrew Johnson's message to Congress of Dec. 3, 1867.

This was just nine months after the enactment of the Tenure of Office law in its original form, as designed by the Senate to tie the hands of Johnson; and it was about sixteen months before the act was amended in order to meet the changed political condi-Hons following the inauguration of GRANT:

"The Constitution invests the President with author My to decide whether a removal should be made in any given case; the sot of Congress declares, in substance that he shall only accuse such as he supposes to be un worthy of their trust. The Constitution makes his sole judge in the premises; but the statute takes awa his juri-diction, transfers it to the Senate, and leave him nothing but the odious and impracticable duty of

seconing a prosecutor.

"The Senate is absolutely without any known stand, and of decision in such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law floss not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal. It is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If the charge be in-sapacity, what evidence will support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstoo in a thousand different ways, and by violent party men, in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitu-tion may even some to be considered meritorious. If the officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? Or must the President wait the commis-sion of an actual misdemeanor in office?

"Shall be in the mean time rick the character and in tarest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he can not give his confidence? Must be forbear his complaint until the mischief is done? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, mus

he move at the peril of being tried himself for the affence of slandering his subordinate? "In the present circumstances of the country some sme must be held responsible for official delinquency of nvery kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it be not left where it was placed by the Constitution. But all just men will admit that the President ought to be relieved from such responsibility if he cannot meet it by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action.
"The unrestricted power of removal from office is a

very great one to be trusted even to a Magistrate choses by the general suffrage of the whole people, and ac-sountable directly to them for his acts. It is undoubted-by liable to at use, and at some periods of our history has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the Presi Seat merely a common informer against other public agents he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser, when he acts in good faith, and, at the same time, secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course, with all proper respect for the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to in-

"It is not the theory of this Government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavfor, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the lor, but generally they are made to be terminated as the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majority and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interest.

"The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove, but from the power to appoint. Therefore it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave to the Senate a right to reject all appointment in its opinion, were not fit to be made. A little reflec-tion on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk ; the path marked out by the founders of the repu and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of

This passage from the President's message of 1867 derives additional interest from the fact that, according to general belief, it was written for Andrew Johnson by the late JEREMIAH S. BLACK. The internal evidences of his authorship are strong.

It would be fortunate for President CLEVE-LAND's Administration if in the coming struggle its supporters, unhampered by the Mug wump theory of the tenure of civil servante, were able to stand squarely on the ground taken by Judge BLACK in regard to the Senate's assertion of right to control removals That is the natural Democratic position, and is it not impregnable?

The United States, Not Canada, Should be the Model.

It is understood that Mr. GLADSTONE. when on March 22 he fulfils the promise which he made the other day in the House of Commons, will not proceed by resolutions announcing a vague acquiescence in the home rule principle, but will propound a definite plan for the concession of legislative liberty to Ireland. The elaboration of the scheme will be the anxious and absorbing eccupation of the intervening weeks, but there are already indications that the outlines most favored conform to the system of interrelation between State and Federal Governments exemplified in our own confederation rather than to the type of legislative

independence exhibited in Canada THE SUN has long counselled the Irish Naonalist party to inscribe State rights rather than Canadian rights on its Parliamentary programme. For three reasons: In the American system the inhabitants would find a more acceptable form of self-government. The American system can be much more easily obtained from a British Parliament under existing circumstances, and would offer far firmer guarantese against a subsequent retraction of concessions. The American system—this point is also of importance -is thoroughly intelligible to Irish-Americans, and a demand for such rights of local egislation as are reserved to citizens of each of the United States would command the sympathy of the American people.

The Dominion plan involves a viceregal feature. Irishmen have had enough of Viceroys and of Castle government. It would leave every act of an Irish legislature at the mercy of the veto, nominally of the Crown but really of a Premier created by a British Parliament in which Ireland would be de-Parliament in which Ireland would be de-prived of any voice. Canadians may have in return for the use of the land, should be for the Baltic. fifteen from Hull, and seven

escaped offensive interference, owing to renoteness from the mother country and proximity to the United States. But Irishmen have read history in vain if they imagine that all English Ministers could be trusted to leave a veto power unexercised when it could be wielded with impunity. Such impunity would be assured from the moment that Ireland by accepting the Dominion scheme lost the coercive power resulting from her right of representation in the im-

perial House of Commons. A British Parliament will never assent to the assimilation of Ireland to the Canadian Dominion, because, under such a system as is now in force at Ottawa, a Dublin legislature would have the power to impose duties virtually prohibitive on British manufactures. He is a false or foolish friend of Ireland who, by insisting on a right to tax English fabrics, provokes the manufacturing classes constituting the strength of English Radicalism to rally to the side of the Tory and Whig landowners. An Irish-American in the State of New Jersey in 1787 may have thought he sacrificed something by foregoing his right to tax imports from New York, but had he not consented to forego it a Union would have been impossible.

But suppose Ireland could wring from the present British Parliament, owing to the ontemporary equilibrium of parties, a scheme of home rule identical with that of the Dominion, including the ostensible privi-lege of taxing British products. The privilege never could be exercised by a Dublin legislature. When Ireland, no longer represented at Westminster, had lost the self-defensive power of making or demollshing an imperial Cabinet, a Premier would roughly interpose the veto which in the case of Canada he deems it for geographical reasons prudent to withhold. Neither this nor any other valued element of the Dominion charter could be retained an hour after Irishmer withdrew their watchmen and vindicators

> from the central House of Commons. If Irishmen desire to harvest, from the splendid demonstration making on both sides of the Atlantic, fruit that will not turn to ashes in the mouth, let them ask for such State rights as are understood and treasured by Irish-Americans. Let them insist upon a State Legislature at Dublin, but let them also cling, as to a priceless guarantee and safeguard, to the right of proportionate representation in the federal Parliament at Westminster.

Two Bills-Both Bad.

Senator INGALLS of Kansas is one of the ablest opponents of the BLAIR bill to appropriate seventy-seven millions of dollars out of the national Treasury for the aid of common school education in the several States. In the debate on this subject on Wednesday. however, we quote from an apt retort made by Mr. BLAIR calling attention to the National University scheme of Mr. INGALLS:

"I would remind him of the bill that he has introduced at this very session in favor of a National University. which has incorporated in it a great many ideas that i would be well, I think, to extend to the maintenance of the common schools of the country. Every State is to be represented in that National University, and it is a good thing. I commend to him, however, the question whether it is not just as well to be willing to take care of the masses of society as to establish, at the vast expen-which he proposes, a National University."

We are inclined to agree with Mr. BLAIR that of the two schemes his is the less objectionable, although we deem both of them opposed to Democratic principles and to the fundamental law of the land as found in the Constitution. The States alone should deal with education in the States so far as it is a matter of Government concern at all.

A National University in which every State was represented might be a Government Home for Second-rate Teachers who could not get employment anywhere else, but it would not have much more educational value than a cider mill.

The idea has served a useful purpose, how ever, in enabling Mr. BLAIR to poke a little fun at the Senator from Kansas, whose "luxurlance and vehemence of rhetorio" have done so much damage to the Educational bill. If these two able men can only kill off one another's pet measures the country will have great reason to be thankful.

Keep right on, gentlemen.

No Dime Menagerie in the Park ! We are told that the suggestion has been made to the Park Commissioners that a small fee be charged for admission to the

collection of beasts in Central Park Of course the Commissioners will give no heed to such a proposal, for, poor and incomplete as it is, the Central Park menagerie is yet a great centre of attraction, as many as eighty thousand people, the superintendent tells us, visiting the collection on a fine Sunday of the summer or autumn.

It may be true that at the Zoological Gar dens in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, an admission fee of twenty-five cents for adults and ten cents for children is charged; but the Philadelphia menagerie is a distinct un dertaking, and, besides, it is a very creditable collection, worthy of comparison in some respects with the great zoölogical gardens of European capitals. Our menagerie is an integral part of the Central Park, and the people cannot be shut off from it by a fee without a violation of the purpose for which the pleasure ground was laid out. More than that, the collection is really not worth paying to see, and in its incompleteness and the manner of its housing is utterly unworthy of this town.

It is said that if an admission fee charged the Commissioners will be able to improve the menagerie. But the Central Park is no place for such a zoölogical garden as New York requires, and more money spent at the present site of the collection wil only further disfigure and encumber a pleas ure ground which already is too much crowded with incongruous structures.

What we want is such a zoological garder as that which has been maintained by the Zoölogical Society for nearly sixty years in Regent's Park in London, and has become one of the finest collections of live specimen in the world, and one of the most attractive features of the British metropolis. But it should be established and conducted, like the London garden and like that in Philadelphia, by private liberality and enterprise. It should, moreover, be in of the subsidiary parks to the northward of Central Park, and the ground should be devoted wholly or chiefly to it alone, for otherwise we can never get a zoological garden that will bear any sort of comparison with those of London, of Paris, of Brussels, and of Philadelphia. As long ago as 1878, we think it was, the capital for the establishment of such a garden in New York was subscribed, but the Park Commis doners, very properly, as we remember would not let the company use a part of the Central Park for their purposes. There is no room there for the buildings, aquariums and pits the collection would require, and the present menagerie is altogether out of place where it is, though no better situs-

tion for it can be found in the Park. The zoological garden, put in its own special enclosure, should be free to all on two days of the week, one of which should be Sunday, a small admission fee being charged on other days; and the subscribers,

obliged to content themselves with the lov rate of interest on their money which now prevalls whenever the security is good. Or a man of wealth could not do better with money he wishes to give for the public welfare and gratification than to bestow it for the establishment of such a garden, which

would remain a monument to his generosity. But it is absurd to talk of charging the people anything on any day for a sight at the present collection of beasts in Central Park, so discreditable to a city of more than a million and a half of luhabitants.

Fourth-Class Matter.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa has introduced into the Senate a bill increasing the postage on fourth-class mail matter from sixteen to thirty-two cents a pound. It is not clear whose interests Mr. WILSON purposes to benefit by the increase, but it certainly is not the interests of the people. To them the sending of fourth-class matter is a considerable convenience, and to double the rates would be a considerable inconvenience, however pleasant it might be for gentlemen who hold stock in express companies. Of course if the rate of postage on this class of matter were doubled, packages weighing more than ten or twelves ounces would be [sent by express, and the number, now very great, of small packages belonging to this class would

be strikingly diminished. Among the articles mailable in the fourth class are articles of merchandise, models, sample cards, samples of metals, minerals, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, labels, address tags, patterns, photographs, bill heads and letter heads, printed envelopes and letter envelopes, and paper containing no printing. The variety of articles sent as fourth-class matter is, in fact, almost endless. In New York and all the great cities there are important firms, a large part of whose business is got by sending out samples and patterns to country customers.

Possibly Senator Wilson conceives that this practice is in some way prejudicial to the business of country merchants, dressmakers, milliners, and so on. There is little reason to suppose that such is the case, for to these persons the sending of samples and patterns by mail at a comparatively cheap rate is a distinct convenience, as it is to other persons all over the country. The bill is a bad one because it is against the general interest, and not simply because it would hamper a few commercial establishments in the cities, important as their reasons for op-

posing the change undoubtedly are. If the Government is going to carry small parcels at all for the convenience of the people, the business should be done at the present low rates.

It Puzzles Mr. Reed.

The point made by Mr. REED of Maine in regard to the telephone scandal is worth attention. The Attorney-General, as Mr. REED says, has published an opinion declaring that the Pan-Electric patents in no respect infringed upon the BELL patents. Then:

"This same official, who has declared that the BELL patent was not infringed upon by the Pan-Biectrio patent, yet refused as Attorney General to decide upon the amendment of the BELL patent, because he was inerested in the Pan-Electric patent. Now, if the Pan Slectric patent did not infringe upon the BELL patent where was he interested?"

This is one aspect of the dilemma in which Mr. GARLAND placed himself by his eagerness to earn the \$1,500,000 of stock which the Rogerses gave him.

In his letter of Jan. 5, 1884, to a pretended investor, Mr. GARLAND said: "I am clearly of the opinion that the Pan Electric named by you in no wise infringes the Ball telephone.

. This in my judgment is more than enough to in sure the Pan-Electric from any charge of infringement of the BELL telephone."

In his letter of Oct. 8, 1885, to President CLEVELAND, Mr. GARLAND said:

"The case, to my mind, is perfectly clear that I had no authority then to consider it. My disability exists, and if everything else were removed—if I had given away or sold my stock, or had ceased by direct order terests of the company offering to make the application would disqualify or incapacitate me from acting in the premises: and I am still, as the head of this depart he Attorney General, for these research the Attorney-General, for these reasons disabled from interfering with it."

Not only Mr. REED of Maine, but also a good many Southerners who paid money into the pockets of the Pan-Electric speculators on the strength of Mr. GARLAND'S letter of Jan. 5, 1884, are anxious to learn whether the Attorney-General still adheres to his positive opinion that Pan-Electric does not infringe the BELL patent.

If Mr. REED is a member of the committee of investigation, perhaps he will find out.

The principle by which the nation should be governed in the payment of its bonds was well expressed by the New York Times yester day morning, as follows:

"It is bound to pay according to the obligation recognized at the time the loan is made by itself and by those from whom it borrows.'

This is all that the advocates of silver coin age contend for, and we are glad to see that the Times recognizes the soundness of their posi-But why does it repeat the long ago exploded falsehood that there were no silve dollars in existence when the existing bonds were issued?

The Hon. EUSTACE GIBSON of West Virginia, in opposing the Pan-Electric inquiry resolution, made one remark that is incon testably true and supereminently sound. He had been speaking of the Hon. Joseph Pu-LITZER of the Ninth district of New York, and omebody called his attention to the fact that Congressman Pulitzen was not present

"He ought to be," said the Hon. EUSTACE

The statement made last week by Mr SEARLES, one of our Commissioners to the Hawatian Islands, that the native population of Hawaii has decreased over four thousand within the past six years, is a fresh illustration o the pathetic fact that the mild and timid Polynesians are disappearing wherever the stronger aces have intruded. They seem unable to endure either the vices or the commercial setivities of the strangers who are filling their evergreen islands with the turmell of business When England made a penal colony of Tasmania she found there four thousand she rigines. They simply melted away before this violent incursion of criminals, and the handfu that remained did not long survive the advent of busy towns and railroads. The last Tue manian died eight years ago. Their native land contains no souvenir of their existence save in the museum at Hobart, where a native but or two, a few specimens of their arms and implements, a few wax tableaux depicting their domestic habits, and photographs of the last survivors of their blood will preserve some memories of an unfortunate people. The signs are not few that nothing can turn aside from the Hawaiians and the natives of other Pacific groups the same fate of total extinction.

Germany's proposed new ship canal between the North Sea and the Baltic though a military enterprise, has commercial impor-tance. The bill introduced into the Beichstan tance. for its construction contemplates a canal nearly 200 feet broad at the surface of the water. and deep enough for the largest existing German war vessels. As it will run from the estuary of the Eibe, above Brunsbüttel, to Kiel Bay at Holtenau, even with the ten hours required hours, it is claimed, would be saved by steam

from Newcastle. Salling ressels from London might save three days. The avoidance of the Skaw route would allow a saving in pilotage

and insurance toward paying the canal tolls The German Government, however, is largely looking to the advantage of possessing an outlet of its own to the ocean, instead of depend ing wholly on the one lying between London and Denmark. Hence the forty million dollars it is likely to cost, including two millions for fortifying the exits, may not be grudged, especially as commercial toils will be offset against the cost of maintenance.

Six women dentists were graduated at the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery last week. If women are ministering angels on battlefields and in hospitals, they surely are more necessary, and may be more helpful, in the much more dreadful fields of dentistry. A lily-livered weakling may blink into the cannon's mouth from sheer fear of being shot if he runs away; but who, save a person of tranquil and deliberate courage, can face without flinching the dentist's grim little arsenal i And yet dentists are good fellows, and only do evil that good may come.

Of the eminent, learned, and useful Rev. HUGH STOWELL BROWN, who died in London the other day, we find this incident recorded: "He was the son of a clerground of the Established Church, and in early life practised land surveying and also drove a locomotive. After his day's work he would spend four or five hours in hard reading. His first Greek exercises were written with a piece of chalk inside the fire box of the locomotive."

It is somewhat puzzling to understand how Grock or anything else could be written inside the fire box. It was perhaps a desirable change, however, in every way from the fire box to the pulpit. The Rev. Mr. Brown did much good in his new vocation, and might have done some harm in the old one. The ordinary passenger up Greek to learn inside his locomotive.

If the current reports about the deadheadism practised by our Minister to Japan are founded on fact, that diplomatist should be transferred to Texas.

The Forum contains another of Dr. WIL-LIAM A. HAMMOND's studies on baldness. The freedom of the red Indians from any apparent tendency toward that utter calvity which he predicts for civilized man he attributes to their habit of going bareheaded in all weathers. The delight of the savage in wearing a "stovepine" hat is made clear by Dr. Hammond's researches. The stovepipe is the symbol-and no beautiful one-of civilization, and a zealous abetter of baldness. The simple aborigines, in their fondness for civilized head covering, are unconsciously stratching out toward the final and bare fact, so to speak, of civilization, universal baldness.

If stiff hats had been introduced among the Indians by the early travellers in America, the constant Indian wars might have lost much of their ferocity. An Indian bereft of hair is not an attractive subject for the scalper. The glory of the Indian may be said to be found in the hair of other people; should he lose his own, his flercousse of spirit would doubtless be

A passage in the recent report of the Gun Foundry Board, now printed in full, is worth quoting, since the subject will soon be called up in Congress. It draws a parallel between the propositions made for this purpose in 1840 and the one made to-day:

"The population in 1840 was 17,000,000, and the esti-mate of cost, including the amounts already expended, was \$57,131,541, being at the rate of \$3.35 per head.

"The population in 1880 was 50,000,000, and the estimate for the coast defence is \$126,577,800, at the rate o \$2.52 per head.
"The valuation of property in 1880 was \$45,642,000,000:

that of 1840 was about \$4,000,000,000, and it is to be seen that the ratio of the estimate for defences to the wealth of the country at the present time exhibits a still more avorable comparison.
"In 1840 the cost of the line-of-battle; ship, then repre

senting the most formidable means of attack agains seast defences, was about \$550,000, and the cost of the corresponding war ship of the present day is about \$5,000,000. While the ships have increased in cost time fold, the estimate of the defences to resist these has increased only between two and three fold"

Except for the first year, the present estimate of outlay is nine millions a year, or less than has been given in a lump for a river and harbor job. One Pension bill which recently passed the House for increasing pension allowances over the rate now paid for more than twenty years, and hence a gratuity, will cost six millions annually. Another scheme, the new Arrears bill, would take out of the Treasury over three hundred millions, or nearly three times as much as the cost of making se cure from capture all our great commercia cities, with their billions of property.

It has not yet occurred to anybody to ook into Jake Sharp's milk bottle for Billy MOLONEY.

The rendezvous of the North Atlantic squadron this week at Key West, to make preparations for a grand naval drill, is an interesting event. Belonging to the station are the Alliance, Brooklyn, Galena, Juniata, Swatara, Tennessee, and Yantic, under Acting lear Admiral J. E. Jouzer. But the Brooklyn is compelled to remain at Aspinwall to look after affairs on the Isthmus, the Aliiance is at Norfolk, undergoing repairs, and the Junista is also absent. As a partial offset, the paddle-wheeler Powhatan, now on special service, is at Koy West, and the fourthrate Dispatch may go there. The assemblage of naval force is not overpowering, as there is but one first-rate, the Tennessee, in the col lection of antiquities, and she, like the rest, is worn-out wooden vessel. Those parades will seem amusing when we get a real pays of modern war ships. At present the chances are that the drill will take place, not in Tampa Bay, but at Pensacola.

Blaine and Burchard. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A says that he Hon, James Q. Blaine was present when Burchard nade his famous remark about "Rum, Romanism, and Rabellion. B says that Blaine was not present. Which stight?

Blaine was standing within three feet of Burchard's re-marks were directed to Blaine. Blaine has said since that he was so busy framing an answer that he did no fully appreciate the entire significance of the scutence, although he was conscious that the elergyman was blundering. His first impulse was to reprove Burchard then and there and repudiate the sentiment, but the sec ught was that the words would pass unno laine's second thought probably cost him his defeat.

A Voteron With a Backacks.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The proceedings of the Brooklyn Civil Service Reform Association make my back ache. They are to politics what the dudes are to society, and no doubt their recommendations and suggestions will have as much instead of the season of the seas To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The pro-

Washington City Said Not to Exist. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You say. his date, that "It will be very inconvenient to have this date, that "It will be very inconvenient to have a State of Washington and a city of Washington." But there is no city of Washington in the District of Columbia. Such a city was created here by charter, but expired with the repeal of that charter a few years ago. The Territory of Washington is now as much a State as the Washington Peet Office here is a city. The name of the last depends solely upon the pleasure of the Postmatter-General.

Washington Feb. 25.

"The Way."

Many men of wealth, in trade, Will often tell how they In life successful effort made, And e'en the base of fortune laid In just this simple way. They advertised each special line Just as it should be done, and all their goods both choice and fine In every way were made to shine

In columns of THE SUB

MR. GARLAND OUGHT TO GO.

Leading Supporter of President Cleveland on the Pan-Electric Seandal,

From Barper's Weekly.

The discredit of such a situation to the Administration is certainly obvious. It is not often that we agree with THE SUN In its views of public affairs and public men. But nothing is truer than its remark that if, after his entreaty while Speaker to be let in upon the ground floor of a speculation, and his avowed perception of the channels in which he could be useful to it, Mr. Blaine had been elected President, and the Attorney-General of his Administration had been involved, however innocently, in such a situation as we have described, the offeet upon his Administration and the Republican party would have been disastrous to

It is not necessary to suppose that the At-

orney-General entered into the speculation with any improper motive. But members of Congress ought to know why men with speculative ventures offer them great inducements to join an enterprise. It is that they may be useful. Even if public men do not see it at first, there comes a time when they do see it. and they cannot escape the toils too quickly. Why did the Attorney-General decline to institute the suit himself? Why did he not forbid any officer in the department to act upon it? And if he could not do that, why did he

not at once relieve himself of all personal interest in the result? It is not the case of a Judge who allows his associates to act in cases of property in which he has an actual and not a speculative interest. If the Judge has the same kind of interest that the Attorney-General had in the Pan-Electric speculation, it is a public scandal if he does not resign.
It is a very painful and a very difficult situation for the President. But it would be relieved

without implication of anything but imprudence and carelessness by the resignation of the Attorney-General. Whatever the result of the investigation or of the suit, his usefulness in his office is practically gone, and we are glad to see that he promises a frank statement of the whole transaction. But he ought to spare the President the necessity of asking for his resignation. The situation cannot continue without the most serious injury to the Administration.

THE REV. MR. BALL VINDICATED.

Boston, Feb. 28 .- Much misinformation has been circulated respecting the terms of the settlement of the suit for libel brought by the Rev. Dr. Ball of Buffalo against the Boston Herald. The truth is, the Herald paid Mr. Ball \$1,500, and also paid the costs and other expenses of the suit. In addition to this, the Herald made the following retraction, which was printed conspicuously on the editorial page:

HEV. DR BALL OF SUFFALO.

The Sunday Herald of Aug. 10, 1884, contained a special despatch from our correspondent in Louisville, Ky., stating that the Rev. Dr. Ball of Buffalo, N. Y., formerly lived in Gibson county, Indiana, and was there expelled from the church for discreditable conduct. We have learned that our correspondent was misinformed; that Dr. Ball never resided in Indiana, and, accordingly, was procent of the conduct attributed to him. We are informed that he has resided in Suffaio for some thirty rears, and is esteemed and respected in that city. The error contained in the despatch was unintentional, and we take pleasure in making this correction.

The object of the article for which the Herald thus apologizes was to break the force of the Rev. Mr. Ball's terrible arraignment of Grove Cleveland in the hot campaign of 1884. The clergyman made very serious accusations against the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, charging him with gross immorality. The Mugwump press attacked the clergyman in return, the Herald saying that he had been expelled from a church in Indiana for gross offences against morality, and averring that Mr. Ball was without standing amons

It seems that Mr. Bail is able to disprove en irely the statements made concerning him, and that the Herald's knowledge of that fact has compelled it to vindicate the clergyman openly and pay him for the annoyance caused by the libellous publication.

ROSCOE CONKLING AND THE SENATE Ropublican Politicians Looking for a Great Leader for Their Party.

From the Washington Star. ALBANY, Feb. 28.-One cannot spend many ours at the Capitol here for several days in succession without coming across evidence repeatedly that Repub can sentiment toward ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling he ow at work to effect his return to public life, should he be willing again to enter the United States Senate; but, on the other hand, it is a fact the truth senate; but, observer can investigate for himself in the Capitol, that among Republican members of the Legislature there are many, perhaps a majority, of those who were not o his personal following in 1881, who would now welcome his leadership of the Republican party in this State. A vague sentiment of this kind may, of course, pass away It may, on the other hand, become the cause of notab collitical results. A like vague sentiment, and one much sess formidable, utilized by the politicians friendly to President Arthur and by the men of the Union Leagu Club, effected the election of Senator Wm. M. Evart

The designation of par. Conkling as legal counsel for the Senate committee to investigate the alleged bribers of the New York Aldermen in the matter of the grant of the Broadway Surface road was not merely a tribute to his legal ability or a legislative accident. The whole drift of the discussion in metropolitan papers over the corruption in New York promised for the man who should probe it to the bottom the greatest reputation and the fullest measure of public confidence. Senator low, Chairman of the Senate committee, to whom the selection of counsel was intrusted, has always been political, though not a close personal friend of Mr. Conkling and the conversation of other members of the committee at the time indicated that they were well aware of the opportunity they were giving Mr. Conkling to occupy the most prominent poel tion before the public in a matter essentially political Since Mr. Conkling was chosen counsel for the commit tee Horatio Seymour has died, and the Legislature has determined to hold public exercises in his memory.
Members of the Legislature, with one voice, have suggested that Mr. Conkiling should be the orater of the occasion. Again, in July, the city of Albany will celebrate with much pomp the 200th anniversary of the grant of its municipal charter. The occasion is expected to draw to albany all the prominent men of the State, and Mr. Conkling has been asked to deliver the historical address on this occasion also. All of these general facts wou of course, be without significance were there not specific evidence that Mr. Conkling's political sun seems again ikely to rise.

To-day one of a group of Republican State Senators re marked to the Star correspondent: "I am convince that nothing short of leadership such as Rescoe Conk power. I am prepared to vote for him for United State when the second second

It is well understeed that the alliance between Chairman James D. Warren and Senator Warner Miller exists now only by sufferance. Force of circumstances rendered it advisable for it to southus in effecting the organization of the Legislature in January; but Mr. War ren's friends expressly deny that is is to be maintained next year. At the Saratoga Convan-tion, where Mr. Warren was a candidate for Governor, he sounted much on Senator Miller's support which was to all appearances, warmly given on the floor of the Convention for the first day. Late during the evening of that day, when Mr. Warren insisted that his chances of securing the nomination were still good. Senator Milier held a secret conference with some of Mr. Davenport's friends, and then determined to take the course in the Convention that he afterward adopt-ed—to transfer his vote from Warren to Davenport, and move his unanimous nomination. Mr. Warren, it i needless to say, was not informed of the decision of th midnight conference, and has only recently learned of what he and his Stalwart friends term Miller's treachery. Yet Senator Miller's chances of reelection depend. every well-informed politicism here agrees, on the preservation of the alliance with James D. Warran and Fresident Aribur's friends. That alliance broken, Mr. Miller has probably less positive strength in the State Sepate or in the party in the State than Congressman Hiscock. It is the contingency, which now seems probable, that a year hence all the Republican combinations in the State will be broken, and a dozen candidates will enter the contest for Warner Miller's seat in the Senate, that renders the indisputable evidences of Mr. Conkling's waxing popularity of significant interest.

A Mutual Priond Nooded. Mr. Cleveland will be a candidate for re-election in 1888 if he can find somebody to atroduce him to the Democratic party. WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Indientions of a Busy Week and Lively De-

bates in Both Houses WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- Senator Pugh will present to the Senate to-morrow the minority report of the Judiciary Committee on the questions arising from the refusal of the Attorney-General to furnish the papers in the Duskin case, and Senator Edmunds will seek to open the debate upon this subject as soon thereafter as possible. But the Educational bill stands on the calendar as the unfinished business-a position it has occupied since the 9th inst., and Mr. Edmunds has not intimated a purpose to have it set aside. The debate on the issues between the majority in the Senate and the Executive, to which the minerity report gives rise, is expected to last several days, and may cover two or three weeks. Mr. Hale will probcover two or three weeks. Mr. Hale will probably move for an executive session to-morrow to dispose of the Pilisbury and Chase cases, but if the motion is made, as is expected, early in the day, it will be resisted by Mr. Blair.

Senators having charge of the Bankruptcy bill, the bill for the admission of Washington Territory, the Inter-State Commerce bill, and the Electoral Count bill are anxiously watching an opportunity to get these measures before the Senate, but there is little prospect of success until the Duskin matter is disposed of. Meanwhile much legislative business of the character not provocative of long debates will be transacted as heretofore during the hours of each day devoted to the calendar.

The week promises to be a busy one in the House. Aftenthe call of States on Monday it will be in order for the Speaker to recognize members for the purpose of moving to put any measure on its passage under a suspension of the rules. It is understood that Mr. James of New York will be recognized for the purpose of asking the adoption of a resolution fixing certain days for the consideration of the adverse report on the bill for the free coinage of sliver. There will probably be no opposition to the resolution, and it may be adopted without debate. The call of committees this week during the morning hours now rests with the Committee on Mines and Mining, which has but one measure on the calendar, which, if called up, will consume but little time. The call will then rest with the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and it is the intention of that committee to call up, in the order in which they stand on the calendar, the various public building measures, seventeen in all; but it is not likely that the two hours allowed to the committee will be sufficient to permit of action on all of them.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia has been instructed by the Committee on Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents and become subject to State taxations; but it is not flight in the pa ably move for an executive session to-morrow to dispose of the Pilisbury and Chase cases

THE BROTHERHOODS WIN.

Pennsylvania Railrond Company Says its Employees Need Not Join the Fund. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at a

ate hour on Baturday night, issued this noice, touching the recently established relief fund: The feature of the relief fund requiring employees entering the service of the company or on receiving pro-motion therein to accept its provisions having been found objectionable, notice is now given that no one at

present in or on entering the service will be obliged to be come a member, and the regulations will be modified come a member, and the regulations will be nodified accordingly.

In view of the fact that some of the employees may have become members of the fund under a misapprohension of its features, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other companies interested in the organization of the Relief Department will contribute to that department the full amount of the contributions due for the menths of February and March from those employees who have finde amplication for membership which otherwise would have been deducted from their February pay. If there he amy who desires to withdraw, the regulations will be so modified as 10 permit withdrawal, by notice being given before March 25, 1886, Under the provisions of this notice no deduction will, therefore, he made from the pay of the employees for the month of February.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen held a meeting yesterday in Jersoy City, and instructed the delegates elected to the conference with the railroad officials to yote against the entire scheme.

MADE SURE HE WAS DEAD. A Preminent Republican Politician of Vir-

ginin Killed by his Cousin. PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 28,—Yesterday, while William P. Bain, a prominent Republican politician of Sussex county, was walking along the road with a riend named Morris, he was suddenly and unexpected shot and instanting killed by his cousin, Quincy Bain. The weapon used was a double-barrelled shot gun loaded with buckshot. Both barrels were discharged simulta-neously, the loads lodging in the head of the unfortunate man. Fearing that his victim was not lifeless, the murderer fired a bullet from a pistol through the back part of the head of the corpse, and then fied. He back part of the head of the corpse, and then fied. He would not have escaped, however, but for the fact that Morris, the murdered man's friend, was unarmed.

For some time past a bitter feud has existed between the two men, growing out of an alleged attempt made by the murdered man to commit a criminal assault on Quincy Ban's wife, for which he was arrested. At the time of his assassination he was ont on tail for his ampearance at the County Court of Susary, which neets on next Thursday, to answer the churge against him. The feeling against the murdered is so strong that fears are entertained that if arrested he will be it uched before the law can protect him from mob violence.

The murdered man had also is lifed his man, having stabbed to death a few years ago, T. W. Atkinson, a prominent citizen of Sussax county, with whom he became involved in a difficulty about some private matter. He succeeded, however, in obtaining a verdict of acquittal. He was about 35 years of age, and at different times had held public offices in the county, He was married, and has one child.

He Laughs Best who Laughs Last. Aimée, the vivacious, tells of an experience she had in Lonworth Texas, with a real cowboy. This fellow opened the entertainment by laughing very parsely whenever the actress spoke. She managed to get through the scene, and appealed to the manager of the theatre for protection. The little man said that as the cowboy seemed to be surrounded by admiring friends he thought it would not be wise to attempt his removal. Besides, the Texan theatrical code forbade interference with the audience after the adv money had been paid. Almes is not easily abashed, and she decided on her course. When she went on again she got as near the rowdy as the limits of the stage would por as hear the rowey as the limits of the stage would permit. He began his laughing, and his friends joined in. So did the actress. She stood still, and, pointing an expressive funger at him, laughed as though immensely amused. The cowboy's face changed and his laugh stopped. Aimee's didn't. She held her sides, and laughed and laughed at the man. He grew red in the face, and looked uncomfortable. Still the actress laughed fand by this time the audience was roaring with her, all eyes turned on the unfortunate Texan. He couldn't stand it Abashed, and thoroughly cowed, the cowboy rushed to the door, followed by a great shout, and was not seen again that evening. The play then went on smoothly.

Protection for the Conductors

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: On Dec. is the Board of Alderman passed a resolution providing that no person shall drive any ratiroad car while carry that no person shall drive any railroad car white carrying passengers in this city unless be in 21 years of age, a
resident of the State for one year, and of the city four
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Not so Amusing for the Men in the Bont. From Sunday's World, Page 2.

The story published by THE SUN yesterday [saturday] about a lost lost lost of passengers from the steamer followide of the Poople's Bridgeport line, which went on the rocks near Stanford, Council in the storm of Thursday night, caused a good day of amusement and not a little indignation about the office of the line at 1232 West afrest yesterday. "Thore is not a word of truth in it," said Freight Agent Frank Tweed.

From Sunday's World, Page 7. From Sunday's World, Page 7.

Rathogarox, Fab. 27.—The passangers of the steamer Idlewild say that during the excitement one boat, containing saven men, cut loose from the steamer and drifted savy. There were no cars in the boat, and it is thought it drifted sait into the Sound and was savanuped and the occupants drowned. Among those in the Boat were Ernest Judson, assistant clerk of the steamer, and Judson about, a fish dealer of this city. The others were passengers, but their names are not known.

Smith and Sullivan. Smith of London, England, to Sullivan, U. S : I've got two hundred pounds. Will you fight me—ne or yes? To Smith of Lendon, England, from Sullivan, U. S.; I'll fight you for a thousand,

And not a penny less. To Sullivan, U. S., from Smith on t'ether shore I can just raise a thousand, But not a farthing more.
From Sullivan, U. S., to Smith the secan o'er: Then I'll fight you for ten thousand.
Oh! I'm spoiling for your gore!! G. A. S. A CONFIRMATION RECALLED.

Fight Over the Minnesota Marskalship, which

to Really a Fight for the Senate. WASHINGTON, Fob. 29 .- Two weeks ago the President appointed a Marshal for Minnesota to succeed a good Republican, whose term ex-pired on the 20th inst. As under the law there would be no Marshal on that date unless Mr. Campbell, the Democrat appointed, was confirmed, the Senate confirmed him promptly, gother with Frank, the California Marsha whose producessor's term also expired on the 20th. Neither case received much attention in the Judiciary Committee, and the full committee did not give any time to them more than to refer them to a sub-committee. consisting of the Senators from Minnesota in the case of Campbell and from California in the other case. Charges had been made against Campbell before his appointment, but Mr. Gar. land threw them in the fireplace as frivolous and sent his name over to the President, These charges, in more specific form, have now been sent to Senator Edmunds, and upon his motion Campbell's confirmation has been recalled and the Department of Justice notified that, as Mr. Campbell's nomination is to be reconsidered, no commission should be issued to him. The charges against Campbell are that he Campbell's nomination is to be reconsidered, no commission should be issued to him.

The charges against Campbell are that he has for years been a professional lobbyist in the Minnesota Legislature, that he is an offensive partisan, and that he has on more than one occasion been disloyal to the party, while his connection with the sale of the Mankato and St. Cloud Ralirond, by which many farmers and linocont stockholders were wronged, is a biot on his reputation for honesty and integrity. These charges are made by Democrats, and are supposed to emanate from Lemaius Donnelly, who defented Campbell overwheimingly for the nomination for Congress in 1831 in the Third Minnesota district, and thereby carned Campbell's unceasing hostility, to which, possibly, Ignatius owes his fallure to be anpointed Surveyor-General, in spite of Secretary Lamar's recommendation in his behaif.

The fight is really between Donnelly and James Hill, the millionaire President of the Manitoba road. Both expect Minnesote to become a Democratic State in the near future, and both expect to be candidates for the United States Senate in that event. By Mr. Donnelly's change of venus their case is now in Judge Edmunds's court. In the mean time Justice Miller, according to the law in such cases provided, has appointed Marshal Denny, the old Republican incumbent, as Marshal ad interim. Whether the Administration will concede that the Senate can tead it is action in confirming Campbell, is a question that will be answered in due time. It is certainly an interesting addition to the complicated state of relations between the Senate and the White House.

Pat Kelly, the St. Paul merchant who represents his State on the Donocratic National Committee, is apparently the most excited man over the affair. He telegraphed Senator Mc-Millan to-day that the action of the Senate in recalling Campbell's confirmation was an insection of the senate and the White House.

SOCIAL EVENTS IN WASHINGTON. The President and Cubinet to Attend the Charity Ball this Evening.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- The leading social event of Monday evening will be the charity ball, to be given at the National Rifles' armory, for the benefit of the Children's Hospital. The ball will be opened at 9 o'clock. The President Miss Cleveland, and the Cabinet have signified Miss Cleveland, and the Cabinet have signified their intentions to be present, and will arrive at about 11. Immediately after their reception by the committee in charge, supper will be announced, the Presidential party leading the way to the supper rooms.

The Secretary of the Navy will give a dinner party on Tuesday evening to the House and Senate Naval Committees. The Secretary of War and Mrs. Endicott have issued cards for a reception on Tuesday evening. Secretary and Mrs. Whitney will give a dancing party to young people on Thursday evening.

BUNBEAMS.

-The young women belonging to a society innected with St. Peter's Church in Oshkosh have pubicly promised not to dance round dances any more -It usually is a goose, but this time it is a

turkey gobbler that has been dug out of a snow bank, where he had been buried for thirty-eight days. This was in Bryant, Kan., and the turkey is doing well. -An Indiana juror got tired the other night while the jury was out trying to reach a verdict in a Grant county case. So he crawled out of a window, went home, and was comfortably in bed when the sheriff

-St. Paul thinks it is considerable of a place for pork packing, because a procession of sights teams laden with 264,000 pounds of pork passed through the streets the other day. It was packed by one firm, and sold to St. Louis.

-Dr. S. M. Landis, formerly of Philadelphia, and at one time a rival of the Count Johannes for histrionic honors and bad eggs, has settled down in De troit as a practising physician. He was married the other day in Gincinnati to Miss Edna Powell of Rising Sun, Ind. The doctor is 56, and well preserved.

-A balky horse in Philadelphia the other day was proof against all ordinary methods of persuasion, until a little man smoking a big pipe came along Just as soon as the man had emptied the burning tobacce and hot makes from his pipe into the horse's ear, the horse want tearing up the street as if he never intended -The Utien Observer a few days ago re-

ceived a returned letter that was sent out from its office over ten years ago. It was directed to "G. C. Gilbert there it has been all these years even the many United States and Peravian postage stamps with which the envelops is decorated fail to tell.

-A particular friend in Yokohama wrote to his correspondent in Plymouth: "Please to omit the word "Esquire" at the sud of my name, and direct thy letters to Jenkins Johnson without any tail." By the return of mail came a reply directed in precise accordance with the request of the particular friend to "Jenkins Johnson without any tail." -Twenty-five snowshoers ran a remark-

able race at Crested Butte, Col., on Washington's Birth-day. The course was a half-mile straightaway, down hill all the way. The winner, C. Bony, a boy of 16, made the first quarter in fifteen seconds, and the last quarter in a few seconds more. Many of the contentants fell, and some were severely hurt, one breaking his leg. -John M. Harper, First Sergeant in H Company, Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, stationed at Fort Meade, Dakota, writes to the Freeman of this city that

although he is a poor man, with a wife and tertehildren, he wants to help toward starting a subscription among the colored folks for Frudence Crandall, who was a friend of the negro when such friendship cost something, and is now poor. The Freeman says it will re ceive subscriptions and print the names of subscribers -The Salvation Army has been working in Paris for over two years, and now claims a marter to the cause. This was a young Frenchman, Jeanmoned by name. He was guarding the door at the saile Vaimy during the progress of a meeting, and a rough passing by, stopped and, lower filts heart, butted the young

salvationist violently in the stomach. Jeanmo in consequence, and at his simple funeral the other day Miss Booth spoke encouraging words to his comrades. —There is a Philadelphia club called "The ourmands," and it is said to be rightly named. Its ast annual dinner was eaten on Saturday night, and was supposed to be served in the "Greek style." Every-thing was[served whole and as natural as possible. Goldfish were passed around alive in glass globes, and soon after served with their scales on. A young wild boar cooked, but lifelike, adorned the centre of the table. Several 'possums, looking very lifelize in their furry pelts, stood around until devoured. One of the

novelties was a ple of baked blackbirds. -Just at the beginning of the new year the fifteen-year-old son of Henry Murray, who fives near Washington, Ga., was bitten in the lip by a stray dog. The wound healed very quickly, and there was no thought of danger. On Friday, the 19th of February, the boy was attacked by very slight convulsions. They grew more violent, and on Sunday he said to his mother. "This is the day for me to go mad." And he did go mad. The convulsions increased until is was necessary to tie him to the bed. He frothed at the mouth and snapped at anything that came near him-Late that night he died, after intense suffering.

-There is in Sumter county, Ga, a certain pend or swamp of low acres or more. The water is very shallow, and graze grows inxuriantly in it. Here horses and cattle love to feed and darks congregate in the control of the lower of the borses and cattle. great numbers. They do not fear the horses and but are very shy when a man is around. Jim Murray
thought that by hitching his horse to a flat-bottomed
boat he could drive all over the ewamp and kill no end of
ducks. The plan worked well at first. The horse drew the boat easily, but when at the right time Jim said "Whos," and jumped up to fire at the ducks, there was a hitch in the programme. The horse stopped but the boat didn't. It quietly floated on and hanged against the porse's hind legs. The horse jumped, and at that Jim took a header backward into the water, his gan going about twenty feet boyond him. Just where the gun went is not certain. It has not been seen since. The horse and the boat kept right on. When the horse wanted to stop, the boat hit his legs and urged him forward. When the boat wanted to stop the horse didn't know it. Finally beat and horse got thoroughly tangled up, and the latter went down. Then Jim's brother Tem, who had been watching the thour from the solid land, waded in and cut the horse loose and at the same time Jim waded out. The last was not hard in the last.